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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/838,085	04/18/2001	Lawrence E. Foltzer	05043.P001	9574

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Michael J. Mallie
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP
Seventh Floor
12400 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90025-1026

EXAMINER

ARTMAN, THOMAS R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2882

DATE MAILED: 05/08/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/838,085	FOLTZER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thomas R Artman	2882	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the corresponding address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 March 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-7,10-12,15-17 and 22-29 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4-7,10-12 and 15-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 22-29 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The examiner acknowledges the applicant's cancellation of claim 14 in the Response.

Claims 1-2, 4-7, 10-12, 15-17 and 22-29 are pending.

Claim Objections

Claims 15 and 16 are objected to because of the following informalities: claim 15 is dependent upon cancelled claim 14. In order to expedite prosecution, the examiner will assume the dependency of claim 15 to be on claim 12.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Shigematsu (US 5,185,825).

Regarding claim 1, Shigematsu discloses the following structure in an optical switch (Fig.16, for example), including:

- 1) a base member (item 141),
- 2) a first plate (item 121) having a plurality of v-shaped grooves (see Fig.2) to hold a set of optical fibers, the first plate being disposed on a surface of the base member, and
- 3) a second plate having a v-shaped groove to hold a secondary optical fiber, the second plate being disposed and movable with respect to the surface of the base member,
- 4) the second plate being movable relative to the first plate to enable optical coupling of the secondary optical fiber to one of the first optical fibers.

With respect to claims 10 and 11, Shigematsu discloses grooves (Fig.2, for example) in the plates to hold alignment/bearing rods (item 125). These are one and the same in the disclosure because the rods provide alignment as well as a bearing surface for sliding.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 4 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shigematsu and in view of Buchholz (US 5,943,456).

Regarding claim 12, Shigematsu discloses the structure as outlined above against claims 1 and 10.

Regarding all three claims, though Shigematsu does not specifically disclose the use of a line card with a switch, Buchholz teaches that switches can be used with line cards, in col.4, lines 23-28, "...as is generally known in the art." Line cards generally interface with devices, such as optical to electrical converters to interface with customers, mux/demux devices, and quality monitors, that are used throughout an optical communication system. All of the inputs and outputs of the line card need to be routed for proper communication with other devices. All of the fibers between the switch and line card correspond to the number of I/O fibers the line card uses in order to communicate with the other devices in the communication system. In this way, communication between the line card and other devices is easier and more flexible since the addition of a switch can route data to various devices on the same fiber, as necessary.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a switch in conjunction with a line card to allow for increased flexibility within the communications network.

Art Unit: 2882

Claims 5 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shigematsu and Buchholz and in view of Way (US 6,421,153).

Regarding both claims, Way teaches the method of error detection and compensation for signal integrity in col.1, lines 40-50. In a typical WDM system, poor quality signal transfer is compensated by switching the data to another, redundant channel that is performing better. The examiner refers to the channel as “redundant” because not all channels are used simultaneously in a typical WDM transmission system. Though the application specifically refers to switching an optical signal to another bandwidth, one skilled in the art would recognize that one could provide for redundant optical fibers and switch an optical signal from one fiber to another in a fiber optic system as dictated by known quality controllers and criteria. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an optical switch in order to redirect optical signals from one optical fiber to another in order to compensate for faulty signal transmission in an efficient way.

Claims 6 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shigematsu, Buchholz and Way and in view of Naraoka (US 6,108,467).

Regarding both claims, Naraoka teaches of switching an Nx1 switch for use in error detection and inspection methods (col.3, lines 51-58, and col.9, line 61 to col.10, line 7). Here, the Nx1 optical switch is used to direct signals to signal integrity monitors, which greatly simplifies such inspection circuitry. This implies a use of the switch for aiding signal integrity monitors to perform their functions more efficiently in an optical communication system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

Art Unit: 2882

was made to use a Nx1 switch in conjunction with signal integrity monitoring devices for performing inspections.

Claims 7 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shigematsu and in view of Steinberg (US 2001/0041026).

Regarding both claims, Shigematsu does not teach of the specific materials used. As stated in the previous Office action, silicon is known to be compatible with integrated circuits (ICs). In fact, the use of silicon would allow precision V-grooves to be formed by the well-known technique of anisotropically etching a (100) silicon substrate. The sides of the grooves follow the (111) planes. In this way, the use of silicon would provide a well-known, relatively cheap material that would integrate seamlessly with ICs and IC processing. The switch could be integrated within the same line card or a different line card.

Steinberg teaches that such monocrystalline materials are exemplary for such an application on p.3, par.36. Further, he states that glass, quartz, metal and plastic are also appropriate materials.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use materials such as glass, quartz, metal, plastic, and particularly silicon, for the first and second plates.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 22 and 26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 23-25 and 27-29 are objected to by virtue of being dependent upon objected claims 22 and 26, respectively.

Regarding claims 22 and 26, the prior art made of record does not disclose or reasonably teach the additional limitation of forming a groove for an alignment rod in the surface of the base member for alignment of both the first and second plates.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Deacon (US 6,049,641) discloses an optical switch for providing redundancy in an optical system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas R Artman whose telephone number is (703) 305-0203. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am - 5:30pm Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Kim can be reached on (703) 305-3492. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1782.

TRA *[Signature]*
April 22, 2003



DAVID V. BRUCE
PRIMARY EXAMINER